

FIFTEEN COUNTIES ADOPT MEASURE

RESIDENT HUNTERS' LICENSE
LAW NOW IN EFFECT—GAME
WARDENS

DISPATCHES FROM COLUMBIA

Doings and Happenings That Mark
the Progress of South Carolina People,
Gathered Around the State
Capitol.

Columbia.

A. A. Richardson, chief game warden of South Carolina, has just issued the following statement:

"At the 1916 session of the general assembly Richland county and 14 other counties, not then affected by the provisions of the resident hunters' license law, were included under the provisions of the said law. This law is now in effect and the licenses have been placed on sale with the different magistrates throughout the county and the law will be strictly enforced from now on.

"The resident hunters' license law requires that every hunter before hunting any kind of game, whether protected or unprotected game, shall first procure a license, except landlords and tenants and their children on their freeholds and leaseholds, respectively. The county license costs \$1 and is good only in the county. The state license costs \$3 and is good to hunt in accordance with the laws anywhere in the state. No county license is needed for a person who has a state license. A landlord may give written permission to any resident of his county to hunt upon his land, in which event the written permit must be carried upon the person of the hunter and is a substitute for the county license. No written permission can be extended to any person living outside of the county, a state license is required for any non-resident of the county. These licenses that have been put on sale are good until July 1, 1917.

"Licenses will be placed on sale in the other new counties that have come under the provisions of the hunters' license law just as soon as the governor appoints game wardens and they qualify for their positions. "I have received a great many inquiries relative to the above mentioned law and will thank you to publish this article for the benefit of your readers."

Demand for Law Enforcement.

A general awakening among South Carolinians in their attitude and demand for the enforcement of law was the burden of the charge to the grand jury of Richland county by Judge Mendel L. Smith at the opening of the May term of criminal court.

"The prohibitory law enacted by the last legislature in regards to the sale of liquor," Judge Smith said, "was not the result of fanaticism but of the general tendency throughout the business world. Business men are finding out that the efficiency of their employees as well as of themselves is impaired by the use of intoxicants and they have created a strong and practical sentiment against the use of strong drink."

Cruise for Naval Militia.

Itinerary for the annual cruise of the South Carolina naval militia was announced in a letter received by the adjutant general's office from the navy department. There are 200 men and officers in the four divisions of the naval militia.

The four divisions have been ordered to leave Charleston July 15 by rail for the navy yard at Philadelphia. On July 17 the divisions will embark on the battleship Illinois and proceed to Block Island on the New England coast. The five days at sea will be given up to drills and maneuvers. Two days will be spent at Newport, R. I. The divisions will return to Charleston the latter part of July.

Progress in Rebuilding Hospital.

The work of rebuilding the state hospital for the insane is progressing well under the direction of C. Fred Williams, M. D., superintendent. Seven new wards, with accommodation for approximately 350 male patients, have been completed; a new dining room for the female patients has been furnished and occupied; the new kitchen built; cold storage plant constructed; and the congregated dining room for the male patients now in process of construction. A vision of a new era has been the inspiration in the task undertaken by the superintendent.

State Board of Health Busy.

Reports from the laboratory of the state board of health indicate an increase this year in the number of patients being treated for rabies. Since January 1, 120 have taken the full treatment with 20 others now being treated. Two cases have been lost, which is the normal proportion according to statistics gathered from wide areas where the treatment has been given. One patient died during treatment while with another the treatment was ineffective. The total number treated last year was 247.

Night Schools Lower Illiteracy.

Night school work in the mill schools over the state has in a large measure been abandoned for the spring and by statistics, collected by George D. Brown, supervisor of the mill schools, approximately 5,000 adult pupils were enrolled in these, some of them advanced beyond the mature age of 70 years. Reports thus far collected give an enrollment of 4,642, with reports not yet filed from several districts. It is figured that as many as one-third of these had never been in school before. The total number of nights the schools were in session was 3,263 and 215 teachers were engaged in dispelling the illiteracy of those from whom advantages had been snatched in early youth. There are 160 mills in the state and 98 night schools were organized during the winter in these. Concrete returns have been so inspiring that Mr. Brown predicts that within five years adult illiteracy can be clearly wiped out, and the necessity of continuing this plan removed. In addition to the effective work for those thus enrolled, a wholesome influence has been shed over the day schools in the mill villages, in which the enrollment has been increased 16 per cent.

Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, Richland and Greenwood counties take leading rank. In Greenville county alone 11 night schools were organized with a total enrollment of 1,112 pupils. Spartanburg county had 18 schools, with an enrollment of 566. In both of these counties an assistant mill school supervisor was engaged. Anderson county enrolled 415; Richland 402, and Greenwood 231. In the Central night school of Columbia 260 pupils were enrolled. Greenville county had one school with an enrollment of 238, and four other schools with an enrollment well beyond 100. Several others in different sections of the state went well above 100.

The night schools are but a small phase of the work undertaken in the state. Many special levies have been voted during the year, for modern school buildings and the maintenance of an adequate teaching force and the purchase of extra equipment.

State Facing Serious Problem.

The state board of charities and corrections is receiving by letter and through reports of its field agents many indications that citizens all over the state are awakening to the importance of the problem of protecting the feeble minded, especially feeble minded white women of child-bearing age. From the ranks of these unfortunates paupers, petty criminals, prostitutes and other undesirables are steadily recruited. The economic loss due to feeble-mindedness is incalculable. Many states have made provision for caring for their feeble-minded citizens in institutions where their hands are trained to do many kinds of useful labor and their minds receive such education as they are capable of assimilating.

Recently the board received a letter from the chairman of the Board of trustees of a rural school district asking his advice about handling some feeble-minded people in this rural community. The chairman's letter said that these cases of feeble-mindedness "are a source of anxiety" and "seem to demand prompt attention."

Tillman Refuses Stealing Money.

Special from Washington.—"I do not want my share of the stealing in this bill," and while South Carolina has items in it amounting to \$300,000 I shall vote against it and hope it will not become law."

In these words Senator B. R. Tillman began his remarks on the senate floor when he arose to say that he would oppose the passage of the pending rivers and harbors bill.

"We need the money so much more for more important things that it is criminal in my mind to hesitate for one moment or to discuss this bill at all," Senator Tillman continued. The senior senator then said that if the bill should pass \$40,000 would be wasted.

"I would be ashamed to go home and tell my people that I have voted \$300,000 for South Carolina and left unprepared and unprotected the momentous question of a greater navy," he said.

New Enterprises Authorized.

The secretary of state has issued a charter to the Manville Ginning company, with a capital of \$1,000. The Quality Shop, Inc., of Georgetown, has been commissioned, with a capital of \$5,000. The Carolina Sales company of Charleston has been commissioned, with a capital of \$10,000.

The secretary of state has issued a commission to the Razor Realty company of Greenville with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Manos Bros. Inc., of Anderson has been chartered with a capital of \$10,000.

The Charleston Cement Products corporation has been chartered with a capital of \$5,000.

Governor Grants Clemency to Six.

Before leaving Columbia, for Charlotte, Gov. Manning issued pardons and paroles in six cases:

Clemency was extended in the following cases:

Thomas W. Bishop, convicted in Richland county in fall of 1915 on the charge of adultery and given 11 months or a fine of \$200, pardon granted.

Ed Hill, convicted in Greenville in 1906 on the charge of murder and sentenced to a life term, parole granted.

FRED LYNCH



Fred Lynch of Minnesota, who has been widely discussed as the possible successor of William F. McCombs to the chairmanship of the Democratic national committee, Mr. McCombs has announced that he will retire from politics to devote his time to his private law practice after the convention in St. Louis next June.

REJECTS PEACE RUMORS

SIR EDWARD GREY DECLARES
PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IMPOSSIBLE AT PRESENT.

War Might Have Been Prevented by Conference, But Position of Entente Allies Has Changed.

London.—Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, in a speech in the House of Commons set aside all ideas that peace negotiations were possible at the present stage and plainly reiterated that the position of the Entente Allies was in no way changed.

Sir Edward declared that it was impossible to consider terms of peace without a previous agreement between the Allies. Further, he expressed the decided opinion that the hostilities had not yet reached a stage where it was possible to talk of peace, especially as the German public was constantly being "fed with lies" by their ministers.

Mr. Ponsonby's reference to the use of the American press as a "platform" was the outgrowth of a recent interview with Sir Edward Grey. Sir Edward in replying to this attack, while admitting that important disclosures of policy ought first to be made to Parliament urged that a crisis might arise during the war when considerations of etiquette should not be allowed to stand in the way. He contended that since German statesmen constantly were giving interviews and statements to the American press it would be mere pedantry which would hinder British statesmen from countering these statements in the interests of their own country.

SECRETARY OF WAR STUDIES PREPAREDNESS

Expresses His Views for First Time on Universal Military Service.

Washington.—Secretary Baker has begun an exhaustive study of the Hay-Chamberlain army bill with a view to undertaking the authorized reorganization of the regular army and National Guard as soon as the measure is signed by the president.

Reorganization of the militia will be dealt with first. Chairman Chamberlain of the senate military committee conferred with Mr. Baker regarding administrative features of the new legislation.

Secretary Baker, for the first time since he became head of the war department, expressed his views on universal military service.

"Every citizen is under obligation to serve for the defense of his country," he said. "In view of the universality of the obligation, I favor universal training through some system of selection that will provide adequate defense for the country."

BIG NAVAL BILL IS NOW EXPLAINED

Washington.—An elaborate report, explaining the \$241,000,000 naval appropriation bill, has been submitted to the house by the naval committee. At the same time the Republican members of the committee joined in a minority report to be presented in a few days attacking the measure as inadequate and demanding that Congress provide for a navy ranking second among the world's fighting forces on the sea.

CHILDREN WATCH FATHER FALL 150 FEET TO HIS DEATH

Pensacola, Fla.—Lieut. James Vincent Rockwell, a civil engineer in the United States navy, who was in training as an aviator here, was instantly killed when a navy aeroplane he was piloting dived headforemost 150 feet in the air. A number of persons, including his three little children, saw the aviator fall. Lieutenant Rockwell, who was 39 years old, was born in Indiana.

WILL NO LONGER TOLERATE WRONGS

UNITED STATES SENDS NOTE TO
GREAT BRITAIN AND
FRANCE.

RIGHTS AS NEUTRAL POWER

Denounces Interference With Mails and Announces Only Radical Change Will Satisfy.

Washington.—The United States, denouncing interference with neutral mails, has notified Great Britain and France that it can no longer tolerate the wrongs which American citizens have suffered and continue to suffer through the "lawless practice" those governments have indulged in, and that only a radical change in policy, restoring the United States to its full rights as a neutral power will be satisfactory.

This notification is given in the latest American communication to the two governments, the text of which has just been made public by the State Department. The time in which the change must be effected was not specified, but the United States expects prompt action.

"Serious and vexatious" abuses perpetrated by the British and French governments in seizing and censoring neutral mails are recited in the communication and answers are made to the legal arguments contained in the reply of the Entente governments to the first American note on the subject. It is vigorously set forth that not only have American commercial interests been injured, but that the rights of property have been violated and the rules of international law and custom palpably disregarded. Notice is served that the United States soon will press claims against the British and French governments for losses already sustained.

The communication quotes the closing paragraphs of the joint note of February 15 and says this government does not admit, as asserted therein, that parcel post matter is subject to the exercise of the rights of police supervision, visitation and eventual seizure which belongs to the belligerents as to all cargoes on the high seas. The three governments, however, it is asserted, "appear to be in substantial agreement as to the principle. The method of applying the principle is the chief cause of difference." Continuing the communication says:

"Though giving assurances that they consider genuine correspondence to be inviolable and that they will, 'true to their engagements,' refrain 'on the high seas' from seizing and confiscating such correspondence, the Allied governments proceed to deprive neutral governments of the benefits of these assurances by seizing and confiscating mail from vessels in port instead of at sea."

MEXICAN BANDITS MURDER MORE THAN 200 CIVILIANS.

Attack Train From Mexico City Filled With Government Employees.

San Antonio, Texas.—More than 200 civilians were murdered between Mexico City and Cuernavaca three weeks ago, according to private advices received here. Rebels operating between Cuernavaca and Mexico City attacked a train on which government employees were being sent to Cuernavaca to assume the governmental work in Cuernavaca. On the train were many women, wives and daughters of employees. Almost all of them were reported to have been subjected to indignities, after which a few of them were killed.

The rebels attacked the train south of Tres Marias on a heavy grade, overwhelming the little guard, and poured into the cars a heavy fire. Those who leaped from the doors and windows were shot down as they attempted to escape. Only one man—the express messenger—was left alive.

The rebels obtained a consignment of ammunition said to be 2,000,000 cartridges.

ENGLAND FLATLY REFUSES TO PASS ANY DYESTUFF.

London.—Discussing with the Associated Press the request of the American Government that Great Britain permit the export of dyestuffs from Germany to the United States, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, pointed out that Great Britain had granted a permit for the exportation of a certain amount of dyestuffs in April, 1915, but that advantage had never been taken of the permit.

SPECIAL FAST TRAINS TO CARRY GEORGIA PEACHES.

Atlanta, Ga.—With the first car of Georgia peaches expected to move, the estimate of the crop for 1916 was placed at 3,500 cars at a meeting of Transportation and traffic officials of the Southern Railway, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Georgia Fruit Exchange, at which arrangements were perfected for handling the luscious Georgia product to the markets of the east in special trains on fast passenger schedules.

CAPT. HARRY N. COOTES



Capt. Harry N. Cootes of troop M, Thirtieth cavalry, with Major Tompkins at Parral, Mex., when the American troops were attacked by the Carranza garrison.

FOR A NATIONAL COUNCIL

TO MOBILIZE INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES OF U. S. FOR USE IN TIME OF WAR.

Bill is Introduced into the House by Chairman Hay of The Military Affairs Committee.

Washington.—Creation of a national council to mobilize the industrial resources of the country for use in time of war is proposed in a bill, approved by President Wilson, introduced in the house by Chairman Hay of the Military Affairs committee.

The measure would provide for a council to consist of seven members of the cabinet, with the power to nominate for the approval of the president an advisory commission of seven members especially qualified to aid in making a survey of the industries of the country and to create relations that will "render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of all the industrial resources of the nation."

Among the duties of advisory commissioners would be to investigate and recommend to the president the location of railroads in reference to concentration of troops and the mobilization of resources in time of war; to increase the domestic production of articles and materials essential to the support of armies and the people during the interruption of commerce; to give information to manufacturers regarding the class of supplies needed by the government and to develop seagoing transportation. None of the men engaged in the work would draw salaries, only their actual expenses being paid.

SOUTHERN MILLS CONSUME 298,186 BALES COTTON IN APRIL

An Increase Over Last Year of 7.68 Per Cent. Other Sections Decrease 1.5 Per Cent.

Washington, D. C.—The statistics of cotton consumption issued by the United States census office from month to month show the continued growth of the cotton textile industry of the South," said President Harrison of the Southern Railway Company.

"The latest report issued shows that in the month of April, 1916, Southern cotton mills consumed 298,186 bales, an increase over last year of 21,263 bales, or 7.68 per cent., while mills in all other states consumed only 276,918 bales, a decrease of 3,561 bales, or 1.5 per cent., as compared with last year. For the nine months ended April 30, consumption in Southern mills increased 17.42 per cent. over last year, while in all other states the increase was only 15.06 per cent."

BATTLE ON THE MEUSE IS "MURDEROUS STRUGGLE"

Paris.—The fighting on the right bank of the Meuse, especially in the Handromont-Douaumont region, has become a "murderous struggle," but the French forces have maintained the positions conquered in their entirety, notably in Fort Douaumont, according to the war office communication. The Germans have multiplied their desperate assaults only to be driven back with heavy losses, the statement says.

WOMAN'S CLUBS CONVEGE IN NEW YORK, 300 DELEGATES

New York.—The thirteenth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of America opened here with 3,000 delegates and alternates present, besides approximately 10,000 visitors. The convention officially opened with brief meetings of the department chairmen and the board of directors. At the opening session Miss Margaret Wilson, a daughter of the president was a guest of honor.

KING GEORGE SIGNS COMPULSION BILL

DOES SO IN FACE OF A VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT OF 5,041,000 MEN.

SURPASSES OTHER NATIONS

Deemed Necessary to Enroll Every Able-Bodied Man Between the Ages of 18 and 41.

London.—The signature of King George has been affixed to the military service bill recently passed by Parliament.

In giving the royal sanction to the bill, King George issued the following message to the nation:

"To enable our country to organize more effectively its military resources in the present great struggle for the cause of civilization, I have, acting on the advice of my ministers, deemed it necessary to enroll every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 41.

"I desire to take this opportunity of expressing to my people my recognition and appreciation of the splendid patriotism and self-sacrifice they displayed in raising by voluntary enlistment since the commencement of the war no less than 5,041,000 men—an effect far surpassing that of any other nation in similar circumstances recorded in history and one which will be a lasting source of pride to future generations.

"I am confident the magnificent spirit which has hitherto sustained my people through the trials of this terrible war will inspire them, and that it will, with God's help, lead us and our Allies to a victory which shall achieve the liberation of Europe."

WOULD HAVE PRESIDENT ASK FOR NATIONAL TRUCE.

Senate Resolution Provides That United States Undertake Mediation.

Washington.—A resolution requesting the President, unless incompatible with the public interest to suggest to warring Nations in Europe that the United States undertake mediation, was introduced in the Senate by Senator Lewis, to lie on the table for discussion later.

The resolution would authorize the President to propose that the belligerents declare a truce and that each of them select a neutral country as its representative on a board of arbitration thus created; each selected neutral would name one member of the board over which the President or his representative would preside as referee. Under the plan each belligerent would present its demands or claims to the board which would be authorized to arrive at an equitable adjournment.

The resolution recites that it is suggested as an expression of the desire for world peace and not of favoritism for any of the belligerents.

COMMITTEE AGREES TO ARMY BILL CARRYING \$145,000,000.

Washington.—The army appropriation bill, carrying \$145,000,000 and including provision for carrying out the Hay-Chamberlain reorganization was agreed to by the House Military Committee. The bill includes provision for a council of executives for co-operation of industries and resources in war time.

EVELYN NESBIT THAW MARRIES JACK CLIFFORD.

New York.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, divorced by Harry K. Thaw last month, and Jack Clifford, her dancing partner, returned here after a hasty trip to Baltimore and announced that they had been married in Maryland.

FIRST MOTORCYCLE COMPANY IN UNITED STATES ARMY

El Paso, Texas.—Organization of the first motorcycle company in the United States army has begun at Fort Bliss here.

GREAT BRITAIN EXPORTS MUCH COTTON CLOTH

New York.—Despite the war Great Britain during the first four months of 1916, according to a bulletin just issued by the National City Bank, exported more cotton cloth to South America than she did in the same months of 1914. The total exports to Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Venezuela and Colombia in the first four months of 1916, were 125,000,000 yards against 65,000,000 yards in the same months last year.

TEXAS GUARDSMEN WILL BE BROUGHT TO COURT MARTIAL

Washington.—Reversing his previous decision, Secretary Baker has just announced that the 116 members of the Texas National Guard who failed to present themselves for muster into the Federal service, will be brought to court martial immediately under the present law.

Mr. Baker had intended to await the signing of the new militia law, now before the president and proceed under its provisions.